

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 5, 1850.

PROSPECTUS

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

This old established newspaper was purchased by the undersigned on the 1st of June last, of G. A. J. P. ...

In addition to politics, the Sentinel will always contain the latest foreign and domestic news, literary matter and commercial intelligence.

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL is printed with new materials, on paper of a superior quality, and contains a larger amount of reading matter than any paper in the State.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER will be printed every Wednesday and Saturday, and three times a week during the Session of the Convention and Legislature, at Four Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY PAPER will be published every Thursday at the following low rates: One copy, one year, \$2 00; Five copies, " " 10 00; Ten copies, " " 20 00.

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The Indiana State Journal.

The above paper, of Monday last, has favored us with an article, of a half column in length, giving an expose of its principles in reference to the great National questions now before Congress, in answer to an article from the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, inserted in the last number of the State Sentinel.

The Journal of Commerce was a Taylor paper in 1848, but disagreed with the Galphin Cabinet, in its non-action policy. It sustains Clay, Cass, Webster and others, in their efforts to settle the whole slavery question, and now advocates, as does the National Intelligencer and President Fillmore, the passage of all the bills that have passed the Senate, viz: territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico without the Wilmot proviso; the settlement of the Texas boundary question, by the payment of ten millions to Texas; the admission of California with her present boundaries, and her Constitution interdicting slavery; a bill with regard to fugitive slaves, and the bill for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Now, we wish our readers to bear this position of the Indiana Journal in mind. When the Galphin Cabinet introduced its non-action policy to Congress, such third-rate babbler as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster took ground against it, and supported the creation of a committee of thirteen in the Senate, whose object was to settle the whole slavery question. The people of the whole Union are acquainted with their course, and have never considered them as third-rate babbling politicians, until the wise, sagacious and talented editor of the Indiana Journal made the discovery.

The Indiana Journal, speaking of the Journal of Commerce and its position on these questions, and of the members of Congress whose course it advocates, says: "The dough-faces of the North that go for appeasing the Southern disunionists, at all hazards, first assume that there is great danger of a dissolution of the Union, and then appeal to the patriotism of the people to yield up every thing for its preservation."

The editor then cites Stephens, Toombs and Rhett, as men who are bullying Clay, Cass, Webster and others on their senses. The Journal must have a poor opinion of the people, when it endeavors to impose upon their credulity in this manner. The Journal knows, or ought to know, that the men in the Senate, who have voted for the bills that have passed that body, have disregarded the threats of disunionists on the one hand, and the opposition of fanatics on the other, and have marched steadily onward in what they thought to be a discharge of their duty. It is the Indiana Journal and kindred prints that have given aid and comfort to the disunionists of the South and abolitionists of the North; for they have been all found acting together to keep alive the apple of discord, either for the unholy purpose of bringing about a dissolution of the Union, or for political purposes.

There is still danger that some of the bills may fail in the House, and the Indiana Journal is determined to cling to the ill-fated non-action policy to the last. It is men, like the editor of the Indiana Journal, that have kept this question hanging before Congress for the last nine months, to the destruction or prostration of all useful legislation—a combination of disunionists and abolitionists, whose political existence depends upon excitement, whose hearts are dead to the voice of patriotism, and whose only end and aim is mischief or political aggrandizement.

It is a new democratic paper is soon to be established in Indianapolis, by Snyman, formerly of the firm of Chapman & Spang, and Dr. Ellis. From the unpopularity of the State Sentinel with the Democracy of Indiana, we should judge that this new paper would receive from them a cordial and able support.—Western Commercial.

Unpopularity of the State-Sentinel. That's news. But so far as the editor of that abolition print is concerned it is good news to us. We desire no popularity with such men. We have no sympathy with those hair-brained fanatics who would uproot the foundations of society, and place the negro on the broad platform of equality. The Sentinel advocates no such doctrine. When it does it will have unbounded popularity with Frederick Douglass, and Nelson D. Folsom, the renowned editor of the Aurora Commercial.

United States Senator. The Abolition Editor of the Aurora Commercial, who would rejoice to see the Democratic party divided and a Free Soiler elected to the United States Senate by the aid of the Whig voters, mentions the Hon. John L. Robinson as a candidate for that office. Now, we feel fully authorized to say, that Mr. Robinson is not a candidate. He is a Democrat, a national Democrat, and when the Democratic party need his services, they will call, and as heretofore they will have them. So those who are fishing with aigger bait for a Senator must go to some other eddy.

Some of the whig papers are amusing themselves, and perhaps their readers, by calling the Editor—"Done Brown." Now this is a great mistake. We are far from being "done" with them or their party. We mean to show them that we will never be done with them or their principles, so long as they assail the rights of the people. We shall devote the remainder of our life, be that short or long, to the business of exposing the leaders and the principles of that party. The harvest is ripening, and we mean to put in the sickle. There is a good time coming, and lots of fun ahead. We have received the abuse of the whig press, and whig orators, without stint, for years, until, in self-defence, we were compelled to follow the example of the sick man, who, to save the expense, bought, at wholesale, an apothecary shop for his own use.

Behold how pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in Unity.

On the 28th ult. the House of Representatives, in Congress, proceeded to the consideration of the several bills from the Senate, for the organization of Territories, the admission of California, and the establishment of the Texas boundary. The first in order was the Utah bill, which contained an appropriation, and, under the rules of the House, it was referred to the committee of the whole. The next in order was the Boundary bill. Mr. Inge, of Alabama, moved to reject it. This is a parliamentary motion which is never resorted to except upon the introduction of a most odious measure, which the House should not entertain; otherwise it is considered disrespectful to the mover, or the Senate, if it be a bill from that body. Thirty-four members voted for this motion.

Their names show that there was nothing sectional in the vote, but proves that there are ultras, on both sides of the line, who would prefer a civil war with Texas, and to see brother shed brother's blood, rather than there should be any settlement of the vexed question which has arrayed one section of the country against another, and threatened the safety of the Union. Our readers shall see who it is, that is determined there shall be no end to this turmoil.

Those who voted for the motion of Mr. Inge are as follows: Free States. Cable, Ohio; Averett, Virginia; Burt, South Carolina; Clark, New York; Cole, Wisconsin; Doty, Wisconsin; Durkee, Wisconsin; Giddings, Ohio; Heberd, Vermont; Johnson, Pennsylvania; Hunter, Ohio; Julian, Indiana; P. King, New York; Powell, New York; Root, Ohio; Sackett, New York; Schoolcraft, New York; Spaulding, New York; Wilcox, Pennsylvania.

Slave States. Averett, Virginia; Burt, South Carolina; Clark, New York; Cole, Wisconsin; Doty, Wisconsin; Durkee, Wisconsin; Giddings, Ohio; Heberd, Vermont; Johnson, Pennsylvania; Hunter, Ohio; Julian, Indiana; P. King, New York; Powell, New York; Root, Ohio; Sackett, New York; Schoolcraft, New York; Spaulding, New York; Wilcox, Pennsylvania.

Here we have a most beautiful list. The abolitionists say it is a base surrender to Texas of free territory; the southern chivalry denounce it as treachery to the South, and a direct attack upon the slave interest. Here we have a meeting of the ultra extremists—a mingling of the bitter waters. If Congress was composed of such men entirely, we should have no concession, no compromise, no legislation, and soon we should have no Union. Oh for the graphic pen of a Clay to describe this Omnibus! Here are slave men and abolitionists "check by jowl," in the same carriage. Professing to be operated upon by different motives, they are driving the car of State to the same fatal destination. We arraign not their motives. Their acts speak for themselves. By that standard a patriotic constituency will judge them.

The Indiana State Journal withholds from its readers the opinions of the present administration with regard to the settlement of the slavery question. It clings to the non-action policy of the Galphin Cabinet with a dying struggle. The National Intelligencer of the 27th ult., in the mean time, speaking of the public will of the nation, says: "What that will is, in the present crisis, is not doubtful. No jarring or discordant sounds reach our ear. There is an imperative unity in the public voice, such as was hardly ever known before, such as no man can mistake, and no wise man will disregard. We use terms not too strong, when we say that the cry of the country is for the adoption by the House of the bills of the Senate, one and all. In forty years' experience we have not known a public opinion more clear, united, and decisive. We suppose our means of knowledge, in this respect, as good as those of most others who, like ourselves, are confined to one place; and we aver our conviction that a vast majority of the people look for the salvation of the country to the sanction to be given by the House to the measures of the Senate. All manifestations of sentiment show this. The press, from every quarter, teems with proof; the records of public meetings on the subject, wherever held, proclaim it; every man we see, and who has some letter, by the railroads and steamboats, from the extreme margins of the country, declares that he has heard the expression of but one opinion, and one hope; and that opinion, not faint and hesitating, but firm and strong, and that hope earnest, anxious, and enthusiastic."

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Goshen Democrat.

We are rejoiced that there is a change in the editors of this paper,—the old proprietor having sold to Messrs. Bruton & Emerick—although we are entirely unacquainted with the new editors. Any change could not have been made for the worse, as Ellis himself acknowledges in his valedictory country he says—"the sentiment of him who left his country for his country's good," will apply in a measure to us—we have the tripod in old Elkhart for the good and harmony of the great Democratic party."

We hope such will be the case, and if this be indeed the motive of Ellis, it is a good one. The following extracts from the salutatory of the new editors breathes the right spirit, and we hope will work for good. They remark: "The Democrat will sustain the great cardinal principles of the Democratic Party—the principles under which our Republic has grown from its infancy to its present greatness—the principles which are identified with the prosperity of past years, and the principles upon whose success depends the future welfare of the country, in every point of view."

"But there are some things that, of late years, have crept into the party, which we by no means regard as constituting a part of it—neither in principle or as a body which are calculated to destroy its harmony, and sacrifice, upon a fanatical altar, its identity. We refer to the undue agitation of questions over which, at least for the present, there is no controversy, and which, like small sores at first, become inflamed and distorted by careless and hasty handling."

"We believe the Democratic party is the Progressive Party of the age. Progress must necessarily be one of its characteristics, and we are convinced that in the assertion by the success of the party, in the first place, and then a glance at the times—times when people push reforms with a headlong zeal, that if it does not frequently seem dangerous, often appears impracticable. But while the Democratic party does favor all wholesome reforms, it at the same time checks that restless spirit of experiment which rushes blindly on to destruction."

"We will, then, stand by the Democratic party—repulsing every encroachment upon her time honored principles—favoring all healthy reforms—reforms which look to the benefit of the masses of the community, and the elevation of man, politically, morally, and socially."

The Indiana Register, published at Lawrenceburg, is now edited by George W. Lane, Esq., and is conducted with much ability. He completely demolishes our friend Defrees in his last number, in reference to the course of the Indiana Journal with regard to distinguished Democrats spoken of in the United States Senate. The editor of the Register expresses no preference with regard to the next Senator; but is disposed to give all Democrats fair play in his paper. Our friend of the Journal, we think, will be satisfied with this first castigation.—Mr. Lane, from his first efforts, will add dignity to the editorial profession, although he uses keen weapons. After speaking of the effects of the course pursued by the editor of the Journal, in his abuse of distinguished Democrats, and their pronouncement to office under it, he says: "Such is the result to the parties attacked by this Whig editor. How is it with him and the forces under his command during the same period? In 1846 they were met with a disastrous defeat. In '48 they were broken and driven from the field. In '49 they were almost annihilated, and in 1850 there is scarcely a corporal's guard left to do honor to this great Whig leader."

Occasionally we have a random gun from this disabled battery, serving merely to call the attention of the people to the remains of the great Whig party of Indiana, rescued to this pitiable state under the guidance and leadership of John D. Defrees—the oppressor of his country in time of war, and the destroyer of his party in time of peace."

W. R. Ellis. As Ellis, the late editor of the Goshen Democrat, has sold out this establishment, we shall hereafter say but little about him, until he again enters the editorial arena. He denies the statement of West, that he is "a Garrison Abolitionist and Oberlin Perfectionist," but still insists that the Democratic party should stand up for the Wilmot Proviso. The following is his reasoning on the subject, which he certainly places him in the true category to which he belongs. He is fighting a chimera of his own excited and inflamed imagination. He says: "The question arises, how is Congress to PREVENT the introduction of slavery into those Territories? Surely not by giving half of the Territories to the South, and permitting them to take their slaves there, if they can; but by the introduction of slavery into those Free Territories with a vengeance. And such is the kind of prevention that Bill Brown, and his masters, Jesse D. Bright, a slaveholder of Kentucky, and Jim Whitcomb, a slaveholder of Indiana, would like to have enforced. There is only one way that Congress can PREVENT the introduction of Slavery into Free Territories, and that is by positive enactment—call it Wilmot Proviso, Jefferson Ordinance, or "Garrison Abolitionism, and Oberlin Perfectionism."

Daily Stages North. The time is not far distant when public opinion will force the completion of a plank road from this city to Niles in Michigan via Logansport, &c. The last South Bend Register says: "The running of a Daily line of Stages North and South through this place is not only a great convenience to travellers, but a source of abundant profit to the proprietors, P. Campbell & Co. Their schedule of time is as follows: Leave Logansport at 10 o'clock, and arrive at Niles the evening of the same day, punctually in time for the midday train Eastward which commencing with the North Shore Steamers and the Express train through New York, takes the traveller through Logansport to New York in less than three days. As the usual time spent on the Canal between Logansport and Toledo is over two days (months included,) the travel now from Logansport, (Delphi, Lafayette, &c.,) is all winter, and the fair speaking from point to point further South to Indianapolis, and the stages run full both ways—sometimes coming in with only 12 to 14 passengers. The drivers are instructed to make the time at all hazards, if within the range of horse flesh possibility; and this they have not failed, in a single instance, to connect with the Rail Road at Niles. Punctually every night at 9 P. M., almost to a minute, the stage rattles up from the South, and at 9 A. M. from the North. By this new arrangement also, we receive, in Indianapolis papers, hitherto 3 days on the road, the next evening after they are printed. When our Rail Road is finished to this place and the Plank Road South to the Capital, neither one nor two stages per day from the South will suffice for the summer travel that will be poured upon it at this point."

Clear the way, He's Coming! The South Bend Register, speaking of Ellis of the Goshen Democrat, and the late election in Elkhart, says: "During the canvass, Mr. Mercer and Mr. Heikel, candidates for Representative and Auditor, were the best abused men of all who dared to run on the independent ticket, but the people took special pains to poll to recompense them for their vilification by booming majorities of about 400 each, at which the "Democrat" refuses to be comforted. "S. S. Sims, the above was in type we learn that Mr. Ellis has sold out the Goshen Democrat to Messrs. Boughton and Emerick, the latter lately of Ohio. The amount reported to be paid for it is \$1,175; if true, a first rate sale for the old proprietor."

Appointments of the Northern Indiana Conference.

The North Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church closed its annual session at Cambridge City on the 27th ult. The net increase of membership within the past year was ascertained to be about three thousand. Nineteen preachers were admitted into the Conference on trial, and arrangements were made for a proportionate enlargement of the work. The appointments for the ensuing year are as follows: GREENCASTLE DISTRICT—Richard Hargrave, P. E. Greensburg, 1st Station—H. N. Barnes. Greensburg, 2nd Station—B. Winans. Terre Haute, Asbury Chapel—J. C. Smith. Terre Haute, North Chapel—M. M. Haun. Vigo—R. A. Newton. Warrick—P. J. Beavick. Little Walnut—F. Cox. Rockville Station—G. W. Warner. Rockville Circuit—C. W. Miller, C. C. Martin. Rainbridge—J. M. Stagg. Greensburg Circuit—Lewis Roberts. Clinton—J. C. Robbins. Russellville—N. Greene.

INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT—Wm. H. Good, P. E. Indianapolis, Robert's Chapel—J. H. Hall. Indianapolis, Depot Mission—S. T. Cooper. Danville—J. B. Demott. Augusta—M. Johnson. Westfield—J. C. White. Noblesville—J. Edwards. Pendleton—J. W. Smith. Anderson—S. N. Campbell. Fall Creek—M. Fennimore. Allisonville—F. A. Farlin. Greenfield—E. Rammel.

CENTREVILLE DISTRICT—S. T. Gillett, P. E. Centerville—W. Wilson. Richmond—G. W. Stafford. Williamsburg—J. B. Birt. Winchester—J. C. McKesler. Windsor—S. T. Stout. Muncie—J. Colclazer. Hagerstown—J. R. Davis. Cambridge and Dublin—J. Johnson. Newcastle—B. Webster. Knightstown—A. Kootz.

MARION DISTRICT—O. V. Leman, P. E. Peru—W. L. Hoffman. Miami—W. J. Cooper. Marion—G. W. Ebers. Hartford—M. Black. Gravelly—J. W. Bradshaw, L. B. Kent. Portland—E. M. Whitlaw. Wabash—J. C. Decker. Logansport—W. S. Birch. Wabash—L. W. Monson. North Manchester—J. Eldred. Wesley—W. Anderson.

LOGANSPORT DISTRICT—J. H. Bruce, P. E. Logansport—R. D. Sauer. Rossville—M. Mahin, B. F. Bowman. Frankfort—L. Taylor, Jos. C. Reed. Tipton, Miss.—W. P. Hollingsworth. Kokomo—J. C. McKesler. Rock Creek—J. Hill. Pawpa—H. H. Badly. Mexico—A. Badly. Cambridge and Dublin—J. Johnson. Plymouth, Miss.—W. J. Forbes. Lockport—H. B. Ball. Rochester—F. M. Richmond.

CRAWFORDVILLE DISTRICT—G. M. Boyd, P. E. Crawfordville—G. M. Beckwith. Covington—E. A. Lazen. Ladoga—E. S. Wood. Attica—J. S. Donaldson, A. A. Geo. Newtown—D. Doud. Romney—H. Bar. Dayton—J. Cozad. Lebanon—J. B. Mershon. Middletown—J. H. Aldrich. Lodi, Miss.—H. Smith. North Salem—J. Ricketts. Monticello—J. Lott. Rensselaer—G. Guild, W. Hancock. Harrisonville—W. Hamilton. Independence—W. Posey. Paulsville—W. S. Decker. Williamsport—M. Huffaker. Perryville—T. Bartlett. Newport—J. W. Parrett.

LAPORTE DISTRICT—J. L. Smith, P. E. Laporte—W. Grant. Michigan City, Miss.—Jas. C. Read. Crown Point—A. Carey. Valparaiso—F. Taylor. Union—D. F. Strito. Kingsbury—L. W. Deane. Byron—N. E. Manville. Whitehall—A. Salisbury. South Bend—E. S. Preston. Mishawaka—J. R. Tappan. St. Joseph, Miss.—J. S. Deane. FORT WAYNE DISTRICT—S. C. Cooper, P. E. Fort Wayne—H. C. Benson. Fort Wayne, Miss.—T. H. Sines. Spencerville—R. S. Latta. Bluffton—W. Blake. Greensburg—J. M. Greenman. Columbus—S. F. Woodward, J. Sewell. Huntington—A. G. Perkins. Ossian—J. W. Miller. Bluffton—W. Blake. New Corydon, Miss.—W. Pentzer. Decatur—D. B. Clary. Mouthouth—J. H. Payton.

LAGORADE DISTRICT—J. M. Stallard, P. E. Lagorade—S. Lamb. Lima—W. G. Stager. Bristol—D. Reeder. Goshen—E. Holdstock. Leesburg—F. A. Sale. Warsaw—E. H. Burghner. Albion—E. Sale. Lisbon Miss.—O. P. Boyden. Auburn—J. J. Cooper. Angola—J. G. Osburn. Orland—T. F. Smith. Indiana Asbury University—W. C. Larrabee, Prof. Indiana Asbury University—D. Bennett, Agent. Ft. Wayne Female College—A. Johnson, J. G. D. Pettit, Agents. Whitewater Female College—C. Natt, President. American Bible Society—A. Wood Agent. Ladies' Repository—B. F. Telf, Editor.

U. S. SENATE.—The terms of the following U. S. Senators expire in March next, 1851: Maine.....Democrat—TWELVE. New York.....Democrat—D. S. Dickinson. Indiana.....Democrat—Jesse D. Bright. Virginia.....Democrat—Daniel Sturgeon. Tennessee.....Democrat—H. L. Turner. Missouri.....Democrat—T. H. Benton. Wisconsin.....Democrat—Henry Dodge. Florida.....Democrat—Thomas J. Rusk. Michigan.....Democrat—Lewis Cass. Mississippi.....Democrat—Jefferson Davis.

WHIGS—EIGHT. Connecticut.....Democrat—R. S. Baldwin. Massachusetts.....Democrat—R. C. Winthrop. Vermont.....Democrat—Samuel S. Phelps. Rhode Island.....Democrat—Albert C. Greene. Delaware.....Democrat—John Wales. New Jersey.....Democrat—Wm. L. Dayton. Maryland.....Democrat—Thos. G. Pratt. Ohio.....Democrat—Thos. Evans. It is probable that the whigs will gain a Senator in Missouri, in place of Mr. Benton. In the other States to elect, the chances of loss and gain to each party, in the aggregate are about balanced. Re-elected. Appointed by Governor. In Maine the whigs are in trouble. Mr. Crosby, their candidate for governor, is a supporter of the position taken by Daniel Webster, and of which John Ois, M. C., is an opponent. In the 4th district R. K. Goodnow, present member, and Isaac Reed, are both running as whig candidates. The democratic nominations for congress are Lot M. Morrill in the 3d district, Moses McDonald in the 1st, Charles Andrews in the 4th, and Thos. J. D. Fuller for reelection in the 7th. Jenks says, the McAdamsization of the east side of the public square is about completed, and, in a dornickological point of view, Lafayette can now boast the handsomest public square in the State. It is estimated, that in December next, four thousand miles of plank road will be in use in Ohio. That's planking down to some purpose.

Letter from Senator Whitcomb.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 29, 1850. Editors of the State Sentinel:—In your paper of the 21st inst. (semi-weekly) are published some remarks made by me in the Senate, in which several errors occur, originating, I believe, in the report of them published in the Washington Union. One of these errors I desire to see corrected. In reference to a conversation I had with the Senator from Virginia who had introduced the fugitive bill, in which as the best means of preventing or allaying the then commencing excitement, I had requested him to call up his bill, the report makes me say that the Senator agreed to my request. What I did say was just the reverse, viz: that he declined to accede to my request.

In the remarks as published in the National Intelligencer, the error does not occur. Very respectfully, &c., JAS. WHITCOMB.

Railway direct from Cincinnati to Indianapolis.

We learn by the Gazette that the City Council of Cincinnati have reconsidered the vote referring the question of a subscription of \$800,000 in city stock, in aid of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to the people; and have referred the whole matter to a committee, who are to report in three weeks. This was brought about as follows: The Gazette says:— "We were aware, and so stated some time ago, that examinations had been made to ascertain the practicability of a route from this city to the best means of reaching the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; but we were not aware, until now, that any particular or concentrated effort had been directed to that object. We are now informed that several gentlemen in the limited gentlemen, in the northern and western portion of Hamilton county, have raised funds, and are having a regular and systematic survey made of the country between Cincinnati and Rossburg, and thence direct to Indianapolis. Messrs. A. W. Gilbert and James Greig, two experienced engineers, have been for some time engaged in making careful and thorough surveys of that portion of the country lying northwest, and between the city and the Great Miami river, near the mouth of Indian creek, having in view a line which will ascend the valley of Indian creek, pass on to Connersville, and run thence through Rushville to Indianapolis. These surveys will be completed in a short time, and the result, with estimates of the cost of construction, and the business advantages of the line, will be ready for the public inspection."

The gentlemen engaged in this undertaking were in hopes that no action of the City Council would be had in regard to the loan of the \$800,000 City Bonds, until they should have prepared and presented their surveys and estimates. Expecting further delay in the action of Council, they had taken no pains to advise our citizens of their proposed lines; deeming it better to delay such efforts until accurate information could be laid before the public. They were, therefore, surprised by the decision of the Council on Monday night, as they desired a hearing before that body, in order to open up the question, in what way the amount authorized to be loaned by the City to railway companies should be disposed of. "As all our citizens are interested in having the best route selected, they determined to open up the question of the resolution passed by Council. To effect that object a petition was drawn up and circulated by one of them in the afternoon of Wednesday, which was numerously signed, requesting Council to open up the question, and to postpone further action until the report of the Engineers could be had. This was the petition presented by Mr. Hill, on which the reconsideration and postponement was predicated. This postponement is not looked upon as indicating any hostility to the project, but merely as evincing a desire on the part of Council, to give a fair hearing to all claiming for the City under the law last winter, aid in the construction of a railway terminating here, or connecting with those that terminate here. No harm can result from this delay, as there will be time enough to prepare for the vote after the time to which the further consideration of the subject has been proposed, shall be expired."

"We are informed that it is proposed to bring this North-western route into the city, either crossing the town of Connersville by a viaduct, and thence to some point in the Northern part of the city, to connect with the great Eastern route, which will have its terminus at Pendleton property, or else to come down the valley of Milk Creek, on the west side, crossing at Fairmont, and run thence into the city to some point near the Wade street market. As to the route to be selected, we do not intend to express any opinion at this time. We will wait for further information. The determination of the line into the city, must depend on the cost of construction and the right of way as well as on the amount of stock subscribed by individuals."

The Junction Railway to Indianapolis.

Calish B. Smith an able and active man, has accepted the Presidency of the Junction Railway Company, to construct a road from Hamilton, Ohio, by way of Connersville to Rushville, Ia., and thence to Indianapolis. Surveys and estimates preparatory to construction of this road, have been made by Mr. Moore, a competent engineer, for a first class road in every particular, to be laid with a heavy T rail of 60 lbs to the yard. The Secretary of the Company has furnished the Connersville Valley with the following abstract of the Engineer's Report: "The first division of the road extends from Rushville, where the eastern route, which terminates at Connersville, to Shelbyville, to Connersville, a distance of 18 1/2 miles. A large part of this section is over very favorable ground—some ten miles of it being one straight line. The highest grade is 48 feet to the mile, and it is necessary to get down into the Whitewater Valley. The estimated cost of grading, bridging and ballasting this division is \$85,623 55; and of the whole road finished in the most complete manner a total of \$229,042 22, making an average per mile of \$12,774 78. The second division extends from Connersville to Brownsville, and includes the bridging of both branches of the Whitewater river. The length of this division is 9 miles, and the estimated cost of grading, bridging and ballasting is 66,370 79, and of the road completed \$139,839 33; making an average per mile of 15,993 23. The country on this division, with the exception of the crossing of the valleys of the west and east branches of the Whitewater, is very favorable. The summit between the two rivers is but 75 feet above Connersville, and it is believed there is no other place where so favorable a route can be had between the two cities. From Brownsville to Hamilton three routes have been found and partially examined, either of which is entirely practicable. A selection between them can only be made after further and more full examinations, and after ascertaining which one can raise the most stock. The first, or Southern route, will pass near Liberty, through College Corner, and down the ridge South of Oxford to Rossburg and Hamilton. The second will pass up the valley of Four Mile Creek, to the College Meeting House, and then straight to the State line at College Corner, or at any place else within six miles of that place, it may be desirable to strike it; and thence into the valley of Four Mile Creek, and down that valley to the Hamilton and Eaton railroad, or to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, north of the Miami river. The third route will go North East from Brownsville, up the East Fork valley, and cross the ridge near McGinness Corner, and thence through the northern part of Union county to the State line west of Fair Haven, and thence into and down the Four Mile Valley. The third division will extend from Brownsville to the State line, and on the second road named above, the distance is 13 1/2 miles. The ground on this division is quite as favorable as could be expected, but owing to the nature of the country and directions of the streams, the route is somewhat circuitous; and a direct route of 48 feet is required to get the summit between the Whitewater and the Miami. The estimated cost of grading, bridging and ballasting this division is \$95,585 49; and of the whole completed \$197,902 91; an average per mile of \$14,842 42. The fourth division extends from the State line to Hamilton, or to the junction with the Hamilton and Eaton railroad 4 1/2 miles north of Hamilton, passing near Oxford. This division on the second road is 21 1/2 miles long, and is estimated to cost completed \$258,000; or \$12,000 per mile. From Rushville to the junction with the Eaton railroad by the Richland creek route from Brownsville, the distance is 62 miles, and the estimated cost \$515,254 47; average per mile \$13,154 58. From Rushville to the Eaton railroad by Liberty, College Corner and Oxford, the distance is 60 1/2 miles, and the estimated cost \$532,419 22; average per mile \$14,080 78.

DEATH OF HON. JESSE MILLER.—News was received yesterday from Harrisburg, that the Hon. JESSE MILLER, senior editor of the Keystone newspaper, died at that place, after a short illness. He was one of our country's active politicians in this State for many years, and has always been known as an uncompromising radical democrat. He was Secretary of State under the administration of that good man, Governor Sutter, which office he filled with honor and credit to himself. His loss will be deeply deplored by the democracy of Pennsylvania.—Pittsburg Post.

A tow-boat, for the coast of Florida, was launched in New Albany on Saturday. Her length is one hundred feet. The cabin and boilers are to be in the hold. When she reaches her destination she is to be a whopper rigged.

The population of Michigan City is a little under 10,000. The population of Laporte is 2806.

A passenger car, destined for Rushville, left Madison on Thursday.

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